



RURAL DISTRICT OF TADCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT

1967

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

RURAL DISTRICT OF TADCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT
1967

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

C. Boddy, Esq., Church End Farm, Church Fenton

Vice-Chairman:

H. W. Laing, Esq., Towton Hall, Tadcaster

Public Health Committee:

Chairman: Councillor C. Boddy

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. Winfield, J.P.

Councillor N. L. Bramley

Councillor A. Cawood, B.Sc.

Councillor W. T. J. Cowan

Councillor L. Davies

Councillor R. M. Faircliffe

Councillor E. Foster

Councillor W. Gill

Councillor G. W. Hardcastle

Councillor T. Hargreaves

Councillor H. Hare

Councillor D. Hesse

Councillor P. Hill

Councillor E. Hills

Councillor Mrs. D. M. Longman, B.A.

Councillor R. Mason

Councillor H. Mills, M.B.E.

Councillor J. Tarpey

Councillor H. T. Walker

Councillor R. Walker

Councillor J. Walker

Councillor J. Wilson

CONTENTS

	Page
A PART I: LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY REPORT	
Council Members	3
Introduction	5
Vital Statistics	6
Infectious Diseases	10
Care of Mothers and Babies	13
Care of Pre-School and School Child and Aged	13
Prevention of Disease	14
B PART II: LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITY REPORT	
Senior Public Health Inspector's Report	17
C TABLES	
1 Vital Statistics	6
2 Deaths by Age	7
3 Causes of Death	8
4 Causes of Infant Death	9
5 Infectious Diseases notified, by District	11
6 Tuberculosis: Cases on Register, by District	12
7 „ New cases notified, by District	12
8 Hospital and Domiciliary Confinements, by District	13
9-10-11 Vaccination and Immunisation	15

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1967

To the Chairman and Councillors,

The year under review was significant for two administrative changes within the Department, the retirement of Dr. Leslie Taylor and the amalgamation of Health Divisions 9 and 16 to form one new Division.

Dr. Taylor has been a Divisional Medical Officer since the National Health Service Act came into effect in 1948. He had been Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District of Rothwell for 6 years previous to this. Doubly qualified in both medicine and dentistry, Dr. Taylor was always good-humoured with both his staff and his patients. His clear mind allowed him to delegate responsibility effectively, his staff always knowing he would support them should the necessity arise. It is with pleasure that I record our debt to Dr. Taylor and express our wishes for many future happy years.

On the 1st June, by mutual agreement, the Rural Districts of Tadcaster and Wetherby and the Urban Districts of Garforth, Rothwell and Stanley were unified under the title of Health Division 9 for the purposes of the personal health services administered by the West Riding County Council.

The first few months after my appointment have been spent in getting to know the places, and the people with and for whom I shall be working. The Districts have been long and well served by their Public Health Inspectorates and it would be invidious for a newcomer even to comment on the sanitary arrangements of the areas. I have, therefore, restricted myself to a factual statement of the amenities. My colleague's Report—the Chief Public Health Inspector—deals very fully with his side of the work and will be found in Part II of this Report.

I have, however, made certain changes in Divisional administration, mainly in the fields of school health and the care of the deprived child. These are explained in the body of the Report.

While this is my second Annual Report, in my first I did not feel free to pay tribute to the work of the staff which took place before my appointment. It is, therefore, with added pleasure that I record my heartfelt thanks for the loyalty and enthusiasm of both my clerical and field staff. I thank too, the Health Committee for its interest and kindness to a new officer. It is encouraging to feel that we—Councillors, clerical staff, field workers and myself—are united in an earnest endeavour to bring the best possible health service to our clients.

W. Duncan Dolton,
Medical Officer of Health.

Autumn 1968.

TABLE 1

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

	Garforth Urban District	Rothwell Urban District	Stanley Urban District	Tadcaster Rural District	Wetherby Rural District	Divisional Totals
Population (Mid-Year, 1967)	19,700	27,130	19,000	31,910	28,780	126,550
Live Births						
Total	518	440	399	599	441	2,397
Legitimate	497	423	384	566	420	2,290
Illegitimate	21 (4.1%)	17 (3.9%)	15 (3.8%)	33 (5.4%)	21 (4.8%)	107 (4.5%)
Stillbirths	11	6	4	3	4	28
Deaths of Infants						
Legitimate	9	9	5	5	7	35
Illegitimate	0	1	0	1	1	3
Under one week	5	2	2	4	6	19
Under four weeks	5	6	2	4	7	24
Under 1 year—total	9	10	5	6	8	38
Deaths (all causes)	165	386	187	321	264	1,323

CRUDE AND ADJUSTED RATES

Live Births	26.3	16.2	21.0	18.8	15.3	18.9
Live Births (Adjusted)	23.7	16.5	20.8	18.8	16.4	—
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 live births	40.5	38.6	37.6	55.1	47.4	44.7
Deaths (all causes)	8.0	14.2	9.8	10.1	9.2	10.5
Deaths (Adjusted)	12.0	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.5	—
Maternal Mortality	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stillbirths	20.8	13.5	9.9	5.0	9.0	11.5
Perinatal Mortality	30.2	17.9	14.9	11.6	22.5	19.4
Neo-Natal Mortality	9.7	13.6	5.0	6.7	15.9	10.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality (under 1 week)	9.7	4.6	5.0	6.7	13.6	8.0
Infant Mortality:						
All infants per 1,000 live births	17.4	22.7	12.5	10.0	18.1	15.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.1	21.3	13.0	9.0	16.7	10.9
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0	58.8	0.0	30.3	47.6	28.0
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	—	0.1
Tuberculosis, other	0.0	0.04	0.05	—	—	0.2
Tuberculosis, all forms	0.0	0.04	0.05	0.03	—	0.2
Cancer (all forms)	1.65	1.95	2.42	1.82	1.84	1.92
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.52	3.32	1.47	1.57	1.29	1.85
Heart and Circulatory Disease	3.35	4.94	3.57	4.17	3.37	3.94
Respiratory	0.91	1.84	1.00	1.25	0.90	1.21
Comparability Factors:						
Births	0.90	1.02	0.99	1.00	1.07	—
Deaths	1.43	0.78	1.15	1.16	1.25	—

All the maternal mortality, stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

DIVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

The Birth Rate for the Division was 18·9 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with the National average of 17·2.

The Death Rates are very close to the National Rate of 11·2.

TABLE 2
RECORD OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS 1967

	Garforth U.D.			Rothwell U.D.			Stanley U.D.			Tadcaster R.D.			Wetherby R.D.		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under															
1 year	4	5	9	5	5	10	3	2	5	5	3	8	5	1	6
1—5 yrs.	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	3	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	4	2	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
15—25	—	1	1	4	—	4	—	1	1	3	1	4	1	—	1
25—35	1	1	2	4	—	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
35—45	1	1	2	5	3	8	2	2	4	8	5	13	7	2	9
45—55	11	7	18	16	9	25	10	8	18	17	5	22	8	13	21
55—65	9	14	23	32	25	57	19	21	40	30	21	51	42	17	59
65—75	24	30	54	49	41	90	20	20	40	36	26	62	37	35	72
75 & ov.	27	28	55	78	103	181	28	46	74	44	54	98	65	84	149
	77	88	165	198	188	386	86	101	187	147	117	264	168	153	321

Table 2 showing the age at death emphasises the quality of child care today. It is not until late middle age that the death rate becomes appreciable. The causes of death are shown in Table 3. It is rare today for people to die from an infectious disease; cancer and diseases of the heart and circulation accounting for the great majority of deaths. The earlier detection of their condition might have saved the ten women who died from cancer of the breast. It is rare that one has to record a death from cancer of the breast in a male. 26 persons —21 of them men—died of lung cancer, We do not know how many were smokers, but on statistical grounds they were forty times more likely to be smokers than non-smokers. Such is the effect of cigarette smoking on the human lung. There were 143 persons certified as dying from pneumonia or bronchitis. This was a reduction of 49 cases from the previous year.

TABLE 3

CAUSES OF DEATH 1967	Garforth U.D.		Rothwell U.D.		Stanley U.D.		Tadcaster R.D.		Wetherby R.D.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	1	4	1	3	4	1	1	6	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1	9	1	5	—	10	4	11	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	—	4	—	5	1	4	—	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	—	2	—	6	—	3	—	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	9	16	14	9	14	15	18	17	8
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
16. Diabetes	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	3	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	23	37	53	8	20	25	25	19	18
18. Coronary disease, angina	22	12	45	26	28	17	52	40	45	25
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	2	4	1	2	—	3	—	2
20. Other heart disease	7	13	17	27	4	11	10	10	3	8
21. Other circulatory disease	5	4	7	6	4	1	6	12	7	7
23. Pneumonia	2	4	10	10	4	4	12	10	5	7
24. Bronchitis	7	3	21	7	5	3	14	2	9	4
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	1	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	8	15	14	4	3	6	3	11	13
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	1	2	4	2	5	1	2	2
34. All other accidents	—	2	4	5	1	4	4	3	3	5
35. Suicide	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	77	88	198	188	86	101	168	153	147	117

It is sad to record that 8 people took their own lives during the year.

The high crude rate of 14.2 in Rothwell is due to the excess of elderly folk in the area. It should be borne in mind that St. George's Hospital, situated in Rothwell, is often the final home of many elderly folk, most of whom were previously resident outside the area. The adjusted rates are close to the National average.

TABLE 4
INFANT MORTALITY IN 1967
Deaths from stated causes under one year of age

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Congenital Abnormalities—										
CNS	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	5
CVS	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Other	1	—	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	5
Infection—										
Respiratory Tract	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	6
Alimentary tract	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Other	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhage	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Electrocution—Misadventure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

Table 4 shows the causes of death of the 38 children who died in the first year of life. Whilst the death due to electrocution and perhaps those due to infection might have been avoided, the majority of those due to prematurity and congenital abnormality were unavoidable with our present and indeed foreseeable medical skill. The overall infant mortality rate of 15.9 per 1,000 live births is better than the National figure of 18.3. Once again, however, I have to record rather higher rates for Rothwell and Wetherby, although these are still close to the National average.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Whilst there were few deaths from infectious diseases (see Table 3), the notifications presented the usual pattern (see Table 5). Measles remained the commonest notified disease. It is not unreasonable to hope that this disease will be eradicated within the next 10 years by mass immunisation. During the year under review measles vaccine was not yet available to the public. The localisation of whooping cough is interesting—101 cases being notified in Rothwell U.D.C. and only 18 in the adjacent district of Garforth. It should be no source of pride that some districts had no case of bacillary dysentery. It is a sad commentary on our personal hygiene to record cases in all but one district. This infection is due to the ingestion of bacteria from human faeces. While this may be carried by a fly or other insect, much more commonly it is conveyed by unwashed human hands.

TABLE 5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1967

	Disease	Total all ages 1965	Total all ages 1966	Total all ages 1967	Under One year	1—4 years	5—14 years	15—45 years	46—64 years	Over 65 years	Age unknown	Cases admitted to hospital
ROTHWELL U.D.	Scarlet Fever	42	63	54	—	20	32	1	—	—	1	—
	Pneumonia	13	7	19	1	2	1	3	6	5	1	—
	Erysipelas	7	7	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	12	17	101	5	46	46	4	—	—	—	1
	Measles	291	210	202	9	101	77	14	1	—	—	—
	Sonne Dysentery	22	12	9	1	2	3	2	1	—	—	—
	Food Poisoning	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Puerperal Pyæxia	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
GARFORTH U.D.	Scarlet Fever	7	33	32	1	13	18	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Meningococcal Infection	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	4	6	18	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	91	158	102	7	48	46	1	—	—	—	—
	Sonne Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
STANLEY U.D.	Scarlet Fever	19	15	13	—	4	8	—	—	—	1	—
	Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Whooping Cough	—	2	24	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	190	91	114	—	60	52	2	—	—	—	—
TADCASTER R.D.	Scarlet Fever	62	40	27	—	8	15	4	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	5	9	9	—	2	5	—	1	1	22	—
	Acute Anterior Encephalitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	4	19	51	4	31	15	1	—	—	—	—
	Sonne Dysentery	5	36	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Measles	303	200	447	6	225	211	5	—	—	—	—
WETHERBY R.D.	Scarlet Fever	6	29	17	—	6	11	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	—
	Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	1	5	22	1	9	12	—	—	—	—	—
	Sonne Dysentery	8	16	9	—	5	1	3	—	—	—	—
	Measles	227	196	420	8	237	171	4	—	—	—	—

As will be seen from Table 7, there were 19 new cases of pulmonary and 4 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year, compared with 17 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary in 1966. The number of cases on the Registers at the end of the year was:

TABLE 6

District	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Garforth U.D.	19	16	1	4
Rothwell U.D.	53	25	12	2
Stanley U.D.	7	11	2	1
Tadcaster R.D.	32	18	4	5
Wetherby R.D.	12	15	5	4
Total	123	85	24	16

TABLE 7

TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1967

AGE	Garforth U.D.				Rothwell U.D.				Stanley U.D.				Tadcaster R.D.				Wetherby R.D.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15—19 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
20—24 yrs.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 yrs.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
35—44 yrs.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
45—54 yrs.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
55—64 yrs.	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	3	1

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Babies—In my last report I drew attention to the relatively low number of hospital confinements in the Division.

TABLE 8

District	Domiciliary Deliveries		Hospital Deliveries		Percentage of Domiciliary Deliveries	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
Rothwell Urban District	182	155	288	278	38.7	35.8
Garforth Urban District	202	203	299	315	40.3	39.2
Stanley Urban District	194	199	184	197	50.1	51.2
Tadcaster Rural District	208	170	385	431	35.0	39.4
Wetherby Rural District	110	96	314	343	26.0	28.0
	896	823	1470	1564	38.02	38.70

Table 8 allows of a comparison for this and the previous year. It is regrettable that the figures do not show an improvement. It is a tribute to the quality of the care of the domiciliary midwives that the perinatal and infant mortality rates are what they are. It is imperative not that all cases should be delivered in hospital, but that cases at “high risk” should be confined within easy reach of expert care. It is understandable that mothers of large families should wish to be confined at home, but it is not always easy to persuade these “high risk” mothers of the need for extra care, despite the obvious tragedy of such a family being left motherless.

The responsibility for the care of the baby becomes that of the Health Visitor on the eleventh day. During the year Health Visitors visited 10,722 children under the age of 5. They also visited expectant mothers and the aged and gave Health Education as appropriate to all sections of the community.

During the year arrangements were made for Case Conferences to be called as and when required by field workers concerned about children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes. It was hoped that these would prove more effective than the Co-ordinating Committee which has met in the past once or twice a year. A Case Conference discusses one, or at the most two cases, with which every member present is concerned. The purpose of the Case Conference is to define one officer as being in charge of the case and to come to some common decision on a course of action. Experience has proved the innovation to be worth while.

Care of the Pre-School Child—During the year there has been a remarkable increase in public interest in playgroups. Health Visitors have advised where necessary. There were 4 registered child minders in the Division as a whole.

Care of the School Child—Of the 5,034 pupils receiving full medical examinations, in only one was the physical condition considered unsatisfactory by the school doctor. An increasing burden falls upon the school nurses who undertook 55,658 examinations, an increase of 15,175 from the previous year. It is regrettable that 404 pupils were found to be infested. Defects of vision were found in 1,118 children, of whom 576 had spectacles prescribed. While the hearing of 1,178 children was tested in 1966, 2,453 were tested during the year under review. 37 of these were referred for further special tests. There were 36 children (including 26 at Bridge House School for the Deaf) known to be in school with hearing aids.

The Child Guidance Clinics continued to be of great service. 146 children with emotional problems being seen.

At the beginning of the academic year in September 1967, routine school medical examinations were finally abandoned. All children receive a pre-school medical examination and are only seen thereafter by a School Medical Officer if enquiry discloses a need. It is pleasant to record that teachers have been unanimous in expressing their pleasure in the new arrangements.

Care of the Mentally Subnormal and Mentally Ill—Two Senior Mental Welfare Officers and four Mental Welfare Officers work within the Division.

The Training Centre at Rothwell has 72 places for subnormal children and adults and has been full to capacity throughout the year. There is a waiting list for the small "Special Care" Unit. It is regretted that the parents of children with severe mental handicap under the age of five have, at the moment, little prospect of relief from their troubles by admission of the child to Training Centre.

There is a further Training Centre scheduled for building at Wetherby in the early 1970's, this will materially improve the situation.

Mental Welfare Officers co-operate with Hospitals, Consultant Psychiatrists and the Family Doctors in the care of the mentally ill.

Care of the Aged—The home help and home nurse spend the greater proportion of their time in caring for the aged. Of the 62,300 visits paid by home nurses, 39,377 were paid to the aged. 386 home helps worked for a total of 214,261 hours. Other services to the aged were chiropody and pads for the incontinent. Both services are widely used and much appreciated.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE

Health Education—Increasingly the prevention of disease will be in the hands of the individual. It is hoped that as the public realise the dangers of over-eating, lack of exercise, smoking and promiscuity—to name but a few recognised hazards—the incidence of disease will drop. Unfortunately, such an expectation is unrealistic and we have yet to find means of motivating people to live healthily. Perhaps more can be done by influencing our legislators—those who make the decisions as to whether to add fluoride to the drinking water, to ban cigarette advertising or to proceed with smoke control.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

TABLE 9

Primary Immunisation Course	Children born in Year—					Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	Pre-1964	
Poliomyelitis	671	1059	156	51	322	2259
Diphtheria	746	971	90	24	161	1992
Pertussis	743	965	89	20	36	1853
Tetanus	745	971	90	25	389	2220

TABLE 10

Re-inforcing Doses	Children born in Year—					Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	Pre-1964	
Poliomyelitis	—	222	382	64	2457	3152
Diphtheria	—	334	499	85	2662	3580
Pertussis	—	313	451	62	342	1168
Tetanus	—	334	502	92	2576	3504

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

TABLE 11

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-Vaccinated) during year	
	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
0—3 months	15	—
3—6 months	17	—
6—9 months	23	—
9—12 months	33	—
1 year	1408	6
2—4 years	443	1
5—14 years	89	36
Totals	2028	43

B.C.G. Vaccination—883 schoolchildren were vaccinated. Vaccination is also given to children, irrespective of age, who are contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis and 58 children were vaccinated during the year.

Immunisation—Tables 9, 10 and 11 show the number of children immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis. By these simple routine measures, which we tend to take for granted, many lives are saved.

Early detection of disease—During recent years, tests have been discovered for the detection of certain abnormalities before the patient is aware of being ill. Health Visitors screen every child in the first few weeks of life for a metabolic disorder known as phenylketonuria. Indeed the whole Infant Welfare Service is designed to detect as soon as possible any abnormal development in the young.

Cervical Cytology has been much publicised to detect early cancer of the womb. Mass Chest X-Ray continues to be of service in the detection of unsuspected tuberculosis.

At the end of the year under review plans were being made for an Old Age Pensioners Clinic at Swillington. A report on its findings will be given in 1968.

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1967

Council Offices
Tadcaster

To: The Rural District Council of Tadcaster.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Longman and Gentlemen,

Once again it is my privilege to submit to you the Annual Report of the work of your Sanitary Department for the Year ending the 31st December, 1967 and a few details relating to the Rural District are given in this preamble.

The District, situated in lower Wharfedale in the eastern portion of the County of the West Riding of Yorkshire, is the seventh largest in acreage in the County. The boundaries of the district are contiguous with those of the cities of Leeds and York, the Borough of Castleford, the Urban Districts of Garforth and Rothwell and the Rural Districts of Wetherby, Nidderdale, Derwent, Selby and Osgoldcross. No changes in the boundaries took place during the year.

The administrative centre of the District is at Tadcaster, the present modern buildings being opened in 1937 and extended in 1967. The District forms part of the Barkston Ash Parliamentary Division, with the exception of the parishes of Great and Little Preston and Swillington, which are in the Normanton Division.

Your District has previously been described as a typically well balanced rural unit, and a glance at Table 1 which follows this preamble confirms this. Being a Rural District, agriculture is the predominant industry, but other industries are also present. As is well known, the town of Tadcaster has an old but very extensive brewing industry, whose products are widely known throughout a large area of the country. Part of the western side of the District lies within the Yorkshire coalfield, and several villages are almost solely engaged in the mining of coal. There are other industries such as the manufacture of weighing machines and gasworks plant; a large bacon factory and a large paper mill. Other establishments come under responsible departments of the Crown. Light industry is still being attracted to a former aerodrome at Sherburn-in-Elmet.

The highest point in the district is 400 ft. o.d. at Thorner Lane, Whinmoor, and the lowest point, 24 ft. o.d. is near Biggin. Two major trunk roads, A1 (Great North Road), and the A64 (Leeds/Tadcaster/York/Scarborough) pass through the Rural District.

Details of the work of the department will be found in the appended report.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the support given by the Chairman, Members and Officials of your Council.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
ERNEST WITHEFORD,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

TABLE 1

The table given below indicates in Parish Order several of the main details relating to the statistical and sanitary circumstances of the district as follows:—

	Area Acres	Census 1961	No. of Dwellings	R.V.	Houses with piped water	Sewage Disposal
Aberford	1580	836	330	24800	329	Yes
Acaster Malbis	1874	271	65	6204	63	Part
Acaster Selby	1542	55	17	587	17	No
Appleton Roebuck	2914	345	164	7307	160	Yes
Askham Bryan	2005	432	255	30053	253	Yes
Askham Richard	982	227	50	3906	50	No
Austhorpe	302	120	33	1814	33	No
Barkston Ash	1168	249	95	6435	95	Yes
Barwick-in-Elmet	4775	3087	1754	123403	1750	Yes
Biggin	718	83	27	832	22	No
Bilbrough	1447	198	96	8653	94	Yes
Bishopthorpe	705	1263	836	59312	834	Yes
Bolton Percy	2334	218	85	3397	84	No
Catterton	742	39	10	411	10	No
Church Fenton	1977	652	233	15409	232	Yes
Colton	1208	155	45	2821	42	Yes
Copmanthorpe	1658	1027	442	29901	442	Yes
East Tadcaster	578	2068	746	46210	746	Yes
Great and Little Preston	11039	1078	344	24742	344	Yes
Grimston	888	31	14	1404	14	No
Healaugh	2771	225	70	3395	70	Yes
Huddleston-with-Newthorpe	1572	102	38	3475	36	No
Kirkby Wharfe	1239	82	33	1592	32	No
Lead	1057	37	9	332	6	No
Little Fenton	781	85	25	1146	25	No
Ledsham	1971	125	58	10653	55	Yes
Ledston	1985	346	134	33686	133	Yes
Lotherton-cum-Aberford	1093	237	81	3386	81	Yes
Micklefield	1777	1860	665	31220	665	Yes
Newton Kyme	1373	236	85	33520	82	Part
Oxton	660	40	13	1010	12	No
Parlington	1773	141	54	2039	53	Yes
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	2707	325	81	7793	76	Part
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	2720	294	102	8566	95	Yes
Sherburn-in-Elmet	4859	2776	1098	108236	1094	Yes
South Milford	3100	1042	488	35179	484	Yes
Steeton	1142	44	15	2103	13	No
Sturton Grange	877	34	10	596	10	No
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	2795	359	310	20599	305	Yes
Swillington	2585	2438	1136	92427	1135	Yes
Towton	887	132	37	1699	37	Yes
Ulleskelf	1322	1162	235	49361	233	Yes
West Tadcaster	1500	2135	1099	172301	1099	Yes
	72982	26695	11517	1021905	11445	
Gas and Electricity Hereditaments				26679*		
				1048587		

NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION 1967

HOUSING STATISTICS (Table 2) given below indicates in Parish order where the new houses (473 in total) were completed, and it also shows the new dwellings under construction at the end of the year, and also where additional dwellings have been provided by the conversion of one house into two or more houses. The private development has taken place mainly in the parishes of Askham Bryan, Barwick-in-Elmet, Bishopthorpe, and West Tadcaster.

42 Council Houses were completed during the year, and Mr. E. D. Tetlow, the Council's Housing Manager, informs me that at the end of the year the total number of dwellings controlled by the Council was 2,827, and that the estimated number of applicants for the tenancy of Council houses was 548.

HOUSING STATISTICS — TABLE 2

Parish	New Houses completed		New Houses under Construction		Conversions and Adaptations
	Council	Private	Council	Private	
Aberford		21		9	
Acaster Selby		1			
Appleton Roebuck		8		2	
Askham Bryan		34		14	
Askham Richard		1		1	
Barwick-in-Elmet		107		55	
Billbrough		7		3	
Bishopthorpe	32	113	10	30	1
Bolton Percy		3		3	
Colton				3	
Copmanthorpe		1		9	1
East Tadcaster		1			
Great & Little Preston		9		9	
Huddleston-with-Newthorpe		1			
Kirk Fenton				2	
Kirkby Wharfe		1			
Little Fenton		1			
Ledsham		1		1	
Ledston		4		1	5
Micklefield		2	8		
Parlington		2			
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell				2	
Sherburn-in-Elmet		24		17	
South Milford		23	10	4	
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood		8		11	
Swillington		7		3	
Ulleskelf		2	4	1	
West Tadcaster	10	49	10	21	
	42	431	42	201	7

TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Housing Acts 1936 to 1937

Table 3 (Housing Statistics) given below indicates the details making up the Council's Five-year programme in connection with unfit houses throughout the District. This is the programme which was considered by the special Sub-Committee of the Public Health and Housing Committees in October 1954.

	Original Survey Total	No. in confirmed orders not re-housed	Already dealt with	Remaining to be represented	Total to be re-housed	Total houses represented in Post-War period to 31.12.67
Aberford	64	—	5	60	60	42
Acaster Malbis	7	4	1	2	6	13
Acaster Selby	1	—	—	1	1	3
Appleton Roebuck	9	—	—	1	1	9
Askham Bryan	15	2	2	13	13	15
Askham Richard	1	—	—	1	1	1
Austhorpe	6	—	2	4	4	—
Barkston Ash	21	2	13	5	8	5
Barwick-in-Elmet	31	—	11	20	20	25
Biggin	7*	2	2	3	5	1
Bilbrough	7	—	1	6	6	2
Bishopthorpe	14	—	5	9	9	14
Bolton Percy	3	—	—	5	3	4
Catterton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colton	5	—	1	4	4	1
Copmanthorpe	14	—	1	13	13	19
East Tadcaster	59	—	5	56	56	71
Grimston	—	—	—	—	—	3
Healaugh	6	—	—	6	6	7
Huddleston-with-Newthorpe	1	—	—	1	1	—
Great & Little Preston	195	84	50	61	145	199
Kirk Fenton	18	7	4	7	14	25
Kirkby Wharfe	1	—	—	1	1	—
Lead	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Fenton	1	1	1	—	1	1
Ledsham	13	1	—	12	13	31
Ledston	8	—	1	7	7	5
Lotherton-cum-Aberford	17	1	7	9	10	19
Micklefield	21	—	—	21	21	51
Newton Kyme	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parlington	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ryther-cum-Ozendyke	8	—	—	8	8	10
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	16*	9	7	—	9	5
Sherburn-in-Elmet	15*	3	—	12	15	19
South Milford	11	—	1	10	10	39
Steeton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sturton Grange	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	23	—	11	21	21	22
Swillington	22	—	11	11	11	47
Towton	3	—	1	2	2	3
Ulleskelf	13*	—	6	7	7	3
West Tadcaster	103	—	2	101	101	94
	752	114	140	499	613	810

* This figure of 752 includes houses in the parishes marked with an asterisk which were still occupied but where Clearance Orders or Demolition Orders had been made prior to September 1939. At the end of 1967, 718 houses had been demolished in the Post War period, and 4 families in condemned houses were awaiting re-housing.

Housing Statistics (Table 4) given below indicates in parish order the details concerning the representation of Individual Unfit Houses during the year.

Under the provisions of section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, if a house is unfit for human habitation and is considered to be not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost, it can be the subject of an "official representation". This representation is in the form of a report on the condition of the house in question and is signed by your Medical Officer of Health and myself. If this representation is accepted by the Council, they are required to serve on the owner or person having control of the house what is known as a "time and place" notice. This notice gives the owner the opportunity of appearing before the appropriate committee of your Council to state his case regarding the future of the house in question, or alternatively, he may submit in writing an offer to:—

- (a) have the house repaired to the satisfaction of the Council,
- (b) change the user of the house from domestic to some user approved by the Council,
- (c) give an undertaking to discontinue the use of the house for human habitation until the Council are satisfied that it has been made fit, and cancel the undertaking.

If no offer is made at all concerning the house, the Council are required to make a Demolition Order, or alternatively they may make a Closing Order.

Under the provisions of section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957, an owner of a house which is the subject of an operative Demolition Order may submit to the Council a scheme for the renovation of the house. The Council, if they are satisfied, may approve the scheme and if the works are completed to their satisfaction they are required to revoke the Demolition Order.

The table also shows the total number of houses demolished during the year, following action taken during 1967 or in previous years.

TABLE 4

Parish	No. of representations	Demolition Orders made or Undertakings accepted	Houses demolished
Acaster Selby			1
Askham Richard	1	1 (D.O.)	
Bishopthorpe	1		
Copmanthorpe			2
East Tadcaster	2	2 (D.O.)	9
Healaugh			1
South Milford	1	1 (D.O.)	16
Stutton			4
Swillington	3		
Ulleskelf	1		
West Tadcaster			3
	9	4	36

PART III — CLEARANCE AREAS

Your Medical Officer of Health did not represent any Clearance Areas during the year.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACTS, 1958—1959

HOUSING ACT, 1964

Discretionary and Standard Improvement Grants and Adaptations

Under the above Acts, the Council make grants towards the cost of improving existing houses, and also for the provision of additional houses from existing units of accommodation, i.e., making one house into two or more houses and also by the adaptation of buildings not previously used as housing accommodation. A brief description of the two types of grant is given below:—

Discretionary Grant. To qualify for this, the work must consist of providing amenities which the house does not already possess, i.e., bathroom (with fixed bath or shower); internal water closet; electric or some other form of artificial lighting; a hot water supply; wash basin; the damp proofing of walls and floors; the replacement of old and wasteful types of solid fuel cooking appliances; the provision of additional natural lighting if the existing window areas are too small. Any necessary repairs to the house or building must be carried out (without the aid of grant) at the same time as the improvement works are done, so that when all the work is completed the house is modernised to last for at least another thirty years.

In approved cases a grant of up to 50% of the cost of the improvement or adaptation works may be paid. To qualify for a grant an applicant must spend a minimum of £100 per house, and the ceiling figure on which a grant may be paid is £800: i.e., the grant may vary from £50 to £400. Where additional dwellings are provided by the conversion of a house comprising three or more storeys, the upper grant limit may be raised to £500 per dwelling provided, instead of £400 per dwelling. It should be noted that the Council are not permitted to make a grant towards the cost of enlarging a house, such as providing an additional bedroom or the enlargement of existing rooms.

The Standard Grant. This type of grant was introduced in 1959 and it is a little less ambitious than the Discretionary Grant, as it is confined to five specific items of improvement work, each of which carries a fixed amount of grant or half the cost of the work if less. The items are:—

Water Closet within the house	£40
Fixed bath or shower in a separate room	25
Wash basin	5
Hot water supply to bath (£35), basin (£15) and sink (£25)	75
Food Store	10
	<hr/>
	£155
	<hr/>

However, under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, the ceiling limit of the Standard Grant is raised to £350. The additional grant is in respect of the provision of a bathroom by means of the adaptation of outbuildings attached to the dwelling or by building a new structure on to the dwelling if the Council are satisfied that it is not reasonably practicable to provide the bathroom in any other way; the provision of septic tank drainage where no form of main drainage exists; the installation of a piped supply of cold water in the dwelling for the first time.

An owner, or leaseholder with a lease which has at least 15 years to run, can obtain the Standard Grant as a right. The only requirements are that when the work is done the dwelling must be fit for human habitation and likely to remain fit and available for use as a dwelling for at least fifteen years.

During the year, applications in respect of improvements to 65 houses were received. Of these 64 were approved and one not approved.

The Table below indicates in parish order the total number of houses improved by grants during the year, viz:—

Acaster Malbis	2
Appleton Roebuck	2
Askham Richard	1
Barkston Ash	1
Barwick-in-Elmet	4
Biggin	1
Bishophthorpe	2
Bolton Percy	1
Copmanthorpe	1
East Tadcaster	3
Great & Little Preston	1
Healaugh	12
Church Fenton	1
Kirkby Wharfe	1
Ledston	50
Lotherton	2
Micklefield	10
Saxton	2
Sherburn	6
South Milford	2
Sturton Grange	1
Stutton	1
Swillington	2
Ulleskelf	1
West Tadcaster	2
	<hr/>
	112
	<hr/>

HOUSING ACT, 1964 — COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLINGS

All the dwellings (44 in number) in the Ledston (Ledston Luck) Improvement Area, 1966, were improved during the year. This is the Improvement Area which was approved by the Council at their meeting in June 1966, and the figures are included in the previous table.

PRIVY REPLACEMENTS

The work of privy replacements continued steadily throughout the year, and in all 45 replacements were completed. Provision is made in the annual estimates to make grants available towards the cost of this work.

In some parts of the district the work is held up owing to the lack of adequate sewerage and sewage disposal facilities, particularly in the parishes of Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy, Church Fenton, Barkston, Saxton and Ulleskelf, where owners have not been pressed to carry out replacements. When the new sewerage schemes are completed the Council will require all houses to be provided with water closets wherever possible.

At the present time, replacements are carried out in three ways, viz.:—

- (a) by the service of Statutory Notices under section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council being required under the terms of the notice to pay one half of the cost of the work reasonably incurred. A notice under this section may be served only if the building has a sufficient water supply and sewer available.
- (b) by owners voluntarily carrying out the work, in which case the Council make a grant towards the cost. At the present time the grant is £25 per replacement or half the actual cost, whichever is the lower figure.
- (c) where a grant is available as part of house improvements carried out under the provisions of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Acts, 1958—1959): Discretionary and Standard Improvement Grants.

The following list in parish order indicates where the replacements were carried out during the year:—

Acaster Malbis	2
Appleton Roebuck	2
Askham Richard	1
Barkston Ash	2
Biggin	1
Bolton Percy	3
Church Fenton	2
East Tadcaster	1
Great & Little Preston	1
Healaugh	12
Kirkby Wharfe	1
Ledston	1
Parlington	1
Ryther	1
Saxton	2
Sherburn-in-Elmet	1
South Milford	1
Sturton Grange	1
Stutton-cum-Hazlewood	6
Swillington	2
Ulleskelf	1
	—
	45
	—

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Table 1, shown earlier in the report, indicates those parishes which are provided or part provided with sewerage and sewage disposal facilities, but at the present time only those sewage disposal works at Askham Bryan, Barwick-in-Elmet, Bilbrough, Healaugh, Ledsham, Ledston Luck, Micklefield, Sherburn, Swillington, Towton, and the new works at Tadcaster for domestic sewage treatment, can be regarded as being up to modern standards. Some of these works are now overloaded.

In certain parts of the district drainage facilities are made available by neighbouring Authorities. In the northern part of the parish of Newton Kyme 47 houses near to the old railway level crossing are drained to the Thorp Arch works of the Wetherby Rural District Council. In the parishes of Great and Little Preston and Swillington 350 properties are drained into the sewers of the Garforth Urban District Council. The sewage from the villages of Bishopthorpe and Copmanthorpe and also from the Caravan Sites at Acaster Malbis is pumped to the York Corporation works at Naburn.

Certain parts of the district still have sewers and disposal works which are inadequate, and which have from time to time been the cause of complaints. To deal with these unsatisfactory conditions several new schemes have been or are being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineer and your own Engineer and Surveyor. The position regarding these schemes at the end of the year is described as follows:—

Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy and Ulleskelf—one major scheme approved in principle in 1955. Instead of separate disposal works for this scheme the Council's Consulting Engineer prepared a scheme to have the sewage from these three villages pumped into the new works at Tadcaster. The sewage from the village of Colton is also to come to the works at Tadcaster. The work commenced in early 1967 and is expected to be completed in early 1969.

Barkston Ash, Church Fenton and Saxton—the original scheme for these three villages approved in principle several years ago provided for a separate treatment works at Barkston. This idea has now been abandoned in favour of a new large disposal works at Lennerton, near Sherburn, into which will also be drained the sewage from the villages of Sherburn and South Milford. The Council's Consulting Engineer is now preparing this scheme. To cope with the considerable overloading of the existing Sherburn works and to meet the demands of new development three extended aeration units were installed in 1967.

Ledsham—approval was given during the year for the extension of these village works to treat the sewage from the new Hotel at the Selby Fork-junction of the A.1 and A.63 Roads. The Hotel was still under construction at the end of the year and the extension to the sewage disposal works commenced in 1967.

Askham Richard—the Council's Engineer and Surveyor is preparing a scheme for the enlargement of the works at Askham Bryan and for a pumping scheme to take the sewage from Askham Richard.

Towton—the scheme prepared by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the enlargement of these works and also for new sewers was completed in 1967.

Some of the smaller remote parishes and villages still lack sewerage facilities, but it is still not possible to forecast when these may be provided.

WATER SUPPLY

GROUPING OF WATER UNDERTAKINGS

On the 1st April, 1960, the major portion of the Council's Water undertaking was transferred to the Leeds Corporation. The remainder of the Council's water undertaking, i.e., those parishes in the Ainsty area of the District supplied by the York Waterworks Company, were transferred to the Company on 1st April, 1963.

SOURCES CONTROLLED BY LEEDS CORPORATION

Bilbrough—This is the original Tadcaster supply and the water is derived from a deep borehole in the sandstone about four miles east of the town. It was originally intended that when the Corporation took over the supply its function would be that of a stand-by supply, but pumping continued throughout the year to supply the parishes of Bilbrough, Catterton, Healaugh and Steeton.

The Bilbrough water is very clear, but being from a deep borehole it is rather hard in its raw state. Before being turned into the mains it is softened to give a figure of hardness of 6—8 deg. The water is also chlorinated. Seven samples of this water were taken for bacteriological examination; five being reported as satisfactory and two as unsatisfactory.

Derwent Supply—This water is abstracted from the Rover Derwent at Elvington about seven miles to the south-east of York, and the scheme so far as your district is concerned came into operation in the early part of 1965. With the exception of most of the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, a small portion of the parish of Swillington and the four parishes served by the Bilbrough borehole (above) the Derwent water is supplied to all those parts of the Rural District served by the Corporation. It is filtered and chlorinated by the Corporation, and has an average degree of hardness of six. Eleven samples from this supply were taken for bacteriological examination; all being reported as satisfactory.

Leeds Moorland Supply—This water is derived from the Corporation's reservoirs in the Washburn Valley near Blubberhouses, and also from the Leighton reservoir near Masham. Being a moorland water it is very soft and extremely suitable for domestic use. It is filtered and chlorinated by the Corporation. In its raw state the water is slightly acid in reaction and four samples from a lead service pipe were taken in the area for plumbo-solvency examination; all being reported as satisfactory.

DISTRIBUTION

The Leeds Corporation water is supplied to the following parishes:— Aberford, Aushorpe, Barkston Ash, Barwick-in-Elmet, Bilbrough, Catterton, East Tadcaster, Great and Little Preston, Grimston, Kirk Fenton, Kirkby Wharfe, Huddleston-with-Newthorpe, Lead, Ledsham, Little Fenton, Ledston, Lotherton, Micklefield, Newton Kyme, Oxtan, Parlington, Ryther-cum-Ozendyke, Saxton, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford, Biggin, Healaugh, Steeton, Sturton Grange, Stutton, Swillington, Towton, Ulleskelf, and West Tadcaster.

YORK WATERWORKS COMPANY

The Company derives its water from the River Ouse, at Clifton, York. It is distributed to the following parishes:— Acaster Malbis, Acaster Selby, Appleton Roebuck, Askham Bryan, Askham Richard, Bolton Percy, Colton and Copmanthorpe. The parish of Bishopthorpe is supplied direct by the Company who levy and collect the water rate in this parish.

It is possible, when necessary, for the above parishes with the exception of the parishes of Acaster Malbis and Bishopthorpe, to be supplied from the mains now controlled by the Leeds Corporation.

The York water is filtered and chlorinated by the Company, and has a hardness figure of 11—14 deg. 12 samples of this water were taken for bacteriological examination, 11 being reported as satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY—GENERAL

In the more remote areas of the Rural District, some of the houses depend on wells for their supply. There are also five private boreholes supplying small groups of houses and 42 samples of these private supplies were taken during the year for bacteriological examination. Of these, 39 were reported as satisfactory and 3 as unsatisfactory. The Leeds Corporation extended one of their mains to supply a small group of houses at Milford Junction, these houses being formerly dependent on stand taps from a supply afforded by British Rail. At the end of the year over 99% of the houses in the Rural District were provided with piped water.

The water supply throughout the district has continued to be satisfactory in respect of both quantity and quality.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

ORGANISATION

The present fleet of vehicles consists of:—

Four "S & D" Fore and Aft Tippers (three fitted with Diesel Engines and two with power presses).

Two "S & D" 50 cu. yd. Pakamatic Vehicles.

Three "Karrier" Dual-Tip Vehicles fitted with Diesel Engines.

One "Karrier" 12 cu. yd. Side Loading Vehicle fitted with Diesel Engine.

One "Weatherill" Hydraulic Loading Shovel for Tip Control work.

During the year the "Karrier" Side Loading Vehicle was scrapped and a second-hand "S & D" Fore and Aft Tipper Vehicle was purchased from the Harrogate Corporation, for use as a standby vehicle.

Two of the above collection vehicles are now used only as spares and brought into use when other vehicles are temporarily out of action.

The district is divided into eight areas, these being as follows:—

Part Ainsty (12 parishes or part parishes)	One "S & D" Vehicle and 4 men.
Tadcaster (including 5 parishes or part parishes)	One "S & D" Pakamatic 50 cu. yd. vehicle and 6 men, engaged solely on the emptying of dust bins.
Barwick (2 parishes)	One "Karrier" Dual Tip Vehicle and 4 men.
Aberford and Micklefield (5 parishes and 1 part parish)	One "Karrier" Dual Tip Vehicle and 4 men.
Sherburn and South Milford	One "S & D" Vehicle (Fore and Aft) and 5 men.
Church Fenton (12 parishes or part parishes)	One "Karrier" 12 cu. yd. Dual Tip Vehicle and 3 men.
Great and Little Preston, and Swillington (4 parishes)	One "S & D" Fore and Aft Vehicle and 4 men.
Six part parishes	One "S & D" Pakamatic 50 cu. yd. Vehicle and 5 men, engaged solely on the emptying of dust bins. It also collects refuse from the married quarters at the Royal Air Force Station at Church Fenton.

COLLECTION PERIOD

For dust bins this is once in seven days, but the period may have to be extended at times due to holidays and sickness. Pail closets are emptied weekly and ashpits from four to eight weeks. Fortunately, the number of ashpits and pail closets in the district is steadily diminishing. During the period of holidays or sickness, vehicles and their crews are sometimes switched from one area to another in order to help maintain the service.

The continued use of the larger type vehicle such as the 50 cubic yard "Pakamatic" with its considerable carrying capacity has helped appreciably to cope with the new houses erected each year (480 in 1967) and an order was placed for a further "Pakamatic" to be delivered in 1968.

DISPOSAL

Disposal is by means of the Pulverisation Plant operated by the Wetherby R.D.C. at Thorp Arch, and at Micklefield and Scarthingwell tips. A tip at East Garforth owned by the Garforth U.D.C. is also used by the Council. The use of the new "Weatherill" Loading Shovel has meant that the tips can be properly controlled.

LABOUR FORCE

The full labour force of 36 men was maintained during the year, and the Joint Industrial Council's conditions of service, etc., are in operation.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

MEAT INSPECTION

Sherburn Bacon Factory. No pigs were killed at the Factory during the year.

Private Slaughterhouses. During the year, 1052 visits were made to slaughterhouses and shops for meat inspection and 8 hours overtime worked.

The following is a summary of the number of animals killed, together with the estimated weight of meat condemned:—

.394	Bullocks	
154	Heifers	
3,215	Calves	Estimated weight condemned 65 cwts.
16,736	Sheep	
1,406	Pigs	

Six licensed slaughterhouses operated during the year.

THE MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

The above Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963. Briefly, they require that all carcasses of animals slaughtered for human consumption shall be inspected by a qualified officer of the Council; also, after inspection the carcasses are required to be stamped, the stamp bearing the name of the Council and identifying the Inspector who made the inspection. Charges are made for the meat inspection service, these being 2/6 for bovine carcasses; 9d. for pigs and calves, and 6d. for sheep and lambs.

GENERAL

16 visits were made in connection with the inspection of miscellaneous foods, and the following were condemned:—

- 16 Loaves of Bread.
- 84 lbs. of Mutton.
- 45 Tins and Cartons of Miscellaneous Foods.

No proceedings under the Food and Drugs Acts were instituted during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960

I give below some of the details of the various premises and the work in connection with them during the year:—

Food Premises

Number of Grocers Shops	109
Number of Butchers Shops	28
Number of Other Food Shops	20

Registered Food Premises

Sale of Ice Cream	87
Manufacture of Sausages, Pies, etc.	28
Fried Fish Premises	12
Retail Milk Sellers (with premises in the district)	12

Given below is a list of various items of work carried out at premises (including licensed premises) following formal requests from the Department:—

Cleaning and decorating	6
Structural repairs and improvements	4
Hot and cold water with sink or wash basin	2
New or additional water closets	1
New Urinals	2

GENERAL SANITATION

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES AND REPAIRS TO DWELLINGS, ETC.

Following the service of formal and informal notices, work in connection with 37 of these notices was carried out. These included such items as roof repairs, the remedying of dampness, repairs to floors, gutters, fall pipes, windows, closets, fireplaces, etc., and the cleaning of blocked drains and private sewers; the provision and replacement of dust bins and the abolition of ash pits.

DISINFESTATION, ETC.

During the year 20 visits were made in connection with the above and 11 houses and other premises were disinfested for insect pests.

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

This service continued throughout the year and the employment of a full-time rodent operative was maintained, a small amount of his time being diverted to other duties. Altogether, a total of 1,392 visits were made by the rodent operative and your Public Health Inspectors and 634 treatments were given in respect of 361 infestations. These were on refuse tips, sewage disposal works and dykes, sewerage systems, domestic and non-domestic premises,

agricultural and horticultural premises. The methods used in rodent control are those advocated by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Council is represented on the Area Committee dealing with this work.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was not necessary during the year for the Department to make arrangements for burials under this Act.

EMPTYING OF CESSPOOLS

During the year a total of 261 cesspools were emptied. Modern machines are hired from neighbouring authorities and the work is carried out in an expeditious manner without giving rise to complaints. A charge for this service is made based on the rateable value for domestic premises, but for non-domestic premises the actual time is charged. It can still be said that the service is much appreciated by occupiers of premises not served by any sewerage system. The number of cesspools, etc., in the district is expected to diminish when the new sewerage schemes are completed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The administration of this Act continued throughout the year in which a total of 118 visits were made to the various types of premises. The standard of the premises in the district is generally good.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

During the year 19 visits were made in connection with smoke abatement, no statutory action being necessary. Plans for new furnaces are inspected, and incorporated in the Building Regulations is a requirement that appliances installed in domestic premises for the burning of solid fuel shall be capable of burning smokeless fuels. Six applications under Section 3 were received and approved during the year.

APPENDIX A

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	No. of Inspections (3)	No. of Written notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	90	26	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	25	18	—	—
	117	48	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
	2	2	—	—	—

T P

Thornton and Pearson (Printers) Ltd.
Rosse Street, Thornton Road
Bradford 8